

**What's Wrong With Fairfield?**

Dr. D. D. Wallace, in his admirable "History of South Carolina", points out a very specific reason why the Palmetto State and Fairfield county have not made the progress that all natives have yearned for these many years. Speaking of the slow growth of white population and the devastating effect of forcing competent native sons to go elsewhere for a decent livelihood, the Wofford historian writes:

"White population increased only nine percent in the decade ending with 1810; 11 percent by 1820; 8 2-3 percent by 1830; less than one-half of one percent by 1840; 6 percent by 1850; 6 percent by 1860. After 1870 came the healthy increase of modern decades. Meanwhile the white majority of 31,283 in 1790 had disappeared before a Negro majority of 27,861 in 1820, which grew to 226,926, from which it sank until in 1930 there appeared a white majority of 150,359 (not counting 1,044 Indians, etc.)

"This antebellum devastation went so far in Fairfield county that its white population was virtually the same in 1860 as in 1790, while its Negroes had increased from less than one-fourth to two and a half times the whites, while large planters added farm to farm and butchered the land. That county in 1930 still had 1,781 (i.e. 19 percent) fewer white inhabitants than in 1820. Newberry's white population of 1820 was not again equalled until 1900. In 1860 of the 470,257 white persons in the United States born in South Carolina, 193,389 had left the state, 41 percent of her most precious possessions given away largely to develop the West that was undermining her. . . . In addition the South in 1860 had lost to the North almost twice as many settlers as she had gained. Statesmen protested, but individuals went where opportunity invited."

In 1930 the population of Fairfield county was 13,287, of which 15,690 were Negroes. In 1940, the population had risen only to 24,165, and although the official breakdown has been received, the Negroes continued to hold a majority of approximately 2 to 1.

Among other things, Fairfield county needs to retain her old citizens and to gain new ones. To that end we hope that the South Carolina Council for National Defense will be successful in its fight to secure new industries for this section. Every

## ALABAMA

public official, every citizen should enlist in this movement. All of us have a very vital stake in the outcome.

New York Times  
New York, N. Y.

## Non-White Population Increased 38% In New York State in Past Ten Years

APR 24 1941

WASHINGTON, April 23—While the non-white population for the United States as a whole increased at about the same rate as the white population, the non-whites in New York State gained 38.1 per cent between 1930 and 1940, as compared to 6 per cent for whites.

In New York the non-white population was 4.5 per cent of the total in 1940 as compared to 3.5 per cent in 1930. Only the District of Columbia showed a larger gain with a 42 per cent increase in non-whites during the decade.

The non-white population of New York in 1940 was 609,347 (283,867 males and 316,480 females), as compared to 434,875 in 1930. In Connecticut non-whites increased slightly faster than whites, the non-white population in 1940 being 33,121 and 30,203 in 1930. In New Jersey a greater increase was indicated by census figures, the non-whites gaining at a rate of 8.9 per cent as compared with 2.9 per cent for whites.

Figures showing the relationship between the sexes revealed that in New York in 1940 there were 99.2 males to every 100 females as compared to 100.6 males in 1930. In Connecticut in 1940, census figures indicated there were an equal number of each sex, while in New Jersey males fell from 101 per 100 females in 1930 to 99.4 in 1940.

For the larger division of the country, the east north central, west north central, mountain and east south central divisions all had an excess of males, while in contrast the New England, Middle Atlantic and east south central divisions had more females than males. In 1930, however, only two divisions—New England and South Atlantic—had fewer males than females.

Of the individual States, that with the largest number of males per 100 females was Nevada with 123.9. The District of Columbia had the smallest number of males per 100 females, 91.1.

All of the 1940 figures quoted are estimates based upon a 5 per cent sample of the enumerated population.

The number and proportion of persons 65 years of age and older increased in every State in the decade, the sample figures show. Persons in this category numbered 8,956,206 or 8.2 per cent of the total

population on April 1, 1940, while in 1930 this age group numbered 6,663,805 or 5.4 of the total population.

An analysis of this figure seems to indicate that the number of persons in this age class is in excess of the number that would be expected to survive from the age group 55 and over. This might have been the result, the Census Bureau declared, of a tendency of persons to report their correct ages in 1930 and overstate them in 1940, or to report their correct ages in 1940 and understate them in 1930. No explanation was volunteered of why this might be so.

## Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

A HAPPY BALANCE

Proportion of males and females in Alabama's population balances nicely, according to 1940 census figures. Here is perhaps another reason for the prevailing harmony and contentment in our fair state.

On a basis of total population, Alabama is credited with 97.6 males for every 100 females. In the white population the ratio is even closer, with the menfolks showing just a slight preponderance—927,614 white males and 920,236 of the gentler sex. The non-white population reverses the picture, with 471,446 non-white males and 513,665 females. Emigration of Negro workers to industrial centers no doubt accounts for this disparity.

APR 24 1941

Alabama thus strikes a happy medium in population distribution. A shortage of women would be a disaster of first magnitude. On the other hand, experience elsewhere shows that a heavy feminine excess promotes masculine arrogance along with unrest and discontent among the surplus women.

APR 24 1941

Another significant feature of census returns is the tremendous increase in Alabamians 65 years of age and over. The state had 66,776 men and 68,512 women who had attained 65, an increase of 36.3 per cent in number of persons of this age over 1930.

Finally, though the increase in farm population was slight it was above the national average. The total farm population increased from 1,340,277 in 1930 to 1,344,349 in 1940, a gain of three-tenths of one per cent, compared with one-tenth of one per cent for the nation as a whole.



# Population Shows Change In Last Five Years

ALABAMA'S population decreased from 2,895,000 in 1935 to 2,830,285 in 1940. That's a decline of about 60,000 in all people in the State.

The 1935 census showed that Alabama had 273,455 farms and 1,386,000 people on them. By 1940 the number of farms had declined to 231,801, a drop of about 40,000, and the people on those farms had increased to 1,420,000, an increase of approximately 35,000. At the same time the per cent of the Alabama population on farms increased from 48 per cent in 1935 to 50 per cent in 1940.

One of Alabama's big problems is the concentration of a large population on a small number of farms. The above figures show that this concentration is increasing. Speaking in averages, every farm in 1935 had only about five people, while every farm in 1940 had six people.



News  
Birmingham, Ala.

# Cities And Towns Grow Faster Than Rural Areas In Alabama

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Alabama's population increased during the decade 1930-40, census statistics revealed. The state's population grew from 1,800,000 in 1930 to 2,100,000 in 1940.

The state's population grew from 2,646,248 to 2,832,961 decade, Census Director William Lane Austin reported. Compared with 12.7 per cent between Elmore ..... 34.546 1920 and 1930.

The population increase in urban areas—incorporated places of 2,000 or more—was 15 per cent as compared with 3.9 per cent in rural areas.

Urban residents accounted for 30.2 per cent of the state's population in 1940, as compared with 28.1 per cent in 1930. In 1940, residents of urban areas number 855,941 while the rural population totaled 1,977,020.	Greene .....	28,172
	Hale .....	19,185
	Henry .....	25,533
	Houston .....	21,912
	Jackson .....	45,665
	Jefferson .....	41,802
	Lamar .....	459,930
	Lincoln .....	19,708

Fourteen cities had 10,000 or more population—which represented no change from 1930. All 14 of these cities increased between 1930 and 1940, with Gadsden showing the most rapid growth—53.8 per cent.	Lauderdale ..	46,230
Of 48 counties which gained in population, Russell County's 30.7 per cent increase was the largest.	Lawrence .....	27,880
	Lee .....	36,455
	Limestone ..	35,642
	Lowndes .....	22,661
	Macon .....	27,654
	Madison .....	66,317
	Marengo .....	35,736
	Marion .....	28,776
	Marshall .....	40,000

Mobile	42,395
Monroe	141,974
Montgomery	29,465
Morgan	114,420
Perry	48,148
Pickens	26,610

The 1940 population of all Ala-	Pike	32,493
abama cities and towns, reported by	Randolph	25,516
the Census Bureau, with the com-	Russell	35,775
parative 1930 figure, follows:	St. Clair	27,326

Population		Population	
County or City—	1940	1930	1940
The State	2,832,961	2,646,218	27,336
Urban	855,941	744,273	28,962
Rural	1,977,020	1,901,975	27,321
Pct. Urban	30.2	28.1	51,832
Counties:			35,270
Autauga	20,977	19,694	76,036
Baldwin	32,324	28,289	64,201
Barbour	32,722	32,425	Washington
Bibb	20,155	20,780	16,188
Blount	29,490	28,020	Wilcox
Bullock	19,810	20,016	Winston
Butler	32,447	30,195	26,279
Calhoun	63,319	55,611	18,746
Chambers	42,146	39,313	Cities Of 10,000 Or More
Cherokee	19,928	20,219	Anniston
Chilton	27,955	24,579	Bessemer
Choctaw	20,195	20,513	Birmingham
Clarke	27,636	26,016	Decatur
Clay	16,907	17,768	Dothan
Cleburne	13,629	12,877	Fairfield
Coffee	31,987	32,556	Florence
Colbert	34,093	29,860	Gadsden
Conecuh	25,489	25,429	Huntsville
Coosa	13,460	12,460	Mobile
Covington	42,417	41,356	Montgomery
Crenshaw	23,631	23,656	Phenix City
Cullman	47,343	41,051	Selma
Dale	22,685	23,175	Tuscaloosa
Dallas	55,245	55,094	City Or Town
DeKalb	43,075	40,104	2,500 To 10,000
			Albertville
			Alexander City
			Andalusia
			Athens
			Atmore
			Attalla
			Auburn
			Brewton

Easter		Carbon Hill	2,358
bama		Clanton	3,982
ased 186,713		Cullman	5,074
nesday, with		Demopolis	4,137
l during the		Enterprise	4,355
This com-		Eufaula	6,260
34,280		Fayette	2,666
27,963		Florida	2,999
63,399		Fort Payne	4,424
18,443		Geneva	2,803
25,372		Greenville	5,075
30,104		Guntersville	4,398
19,745		Hartselle	2,584
26,265		Homewood	7,307
22,820		Jacksonville	2,995
45,935		Jasper	6,847
36,881		Lanette	1,141
431,493		Leeds	2,910
18,001		Northport	3,187
41,130		Opelika	2,847
26,942		Opp	3,178
36,063		Ozark	3,601
36,629		Piedmont	4,019
22,878		Prattville	2,664
27,103		Prichard	6,084
64,623		Rosnoke	4,168
36,428		Russellville	3,510
25,967		Scottsboro	2,834
39,802		Sheffield	7,933
118,363		Sylacauga	6,269
30,070		Talladega	9,298
98,671		Tarrant City	6,833
46,176		Troy	7,055
26,335		Tuscumbia	5,515
24,902		Tuskegee	3,937
32,340		Union Springs	3,107
26,861		Wetumpka	3,089
27,377		Less Than	2,500
24,510		Abbeville	2,080
27,576		Akron	504
26,929		Aliceville	1,475
45,241		Altoona	995
31,188		Arab	640
64,153		Ardmore	381
59,445		Ariton	561
16,365		Ashford	1,224
24,880		Ashland	1,608
14,596		Ashville	385
22,345		Austinvilla	790
20,721		Autaugaville	456
259,678		Banks	252
15,593		Bay Minette	1,763
16,046		Bear Creek	242
11,059		Beatrice	410
11,729		Beaverton	231
24,042		Bellwood	285
11,554		Berry	639
68,202		Billingsley	183
66,079		Black	348
13,862		Blountsville	576
18,012		Blue Mountain	687
20,659		Blue Springs	167
2,716		Boaz	1,927
4,519		Boligee	241
5,154		Bon Air	371
4,238		Boston	591
3,035		Brantley	1,126
4,585		Brent	829
2,800		Bridgeport	2,031
2,818		Brighton	1,337
		Brookside	714
		Brundidge	1,909
		Butler	670
		Calera	1,092
		Camden	909
		Camp Hill	1,147
		Cardiff	246
		Carrollton	626

2,519	Carrville	468
1,347	Castleberry	334
2,786	Centerville	893
4,037	Centre	1,012
3,702	Chapman	1,167
5,208	Cherokee	786
2,109	Childersburg	515
2,580	Citronelle	1,057
3,375	Clayton	1,813
1,593	Clio	841
3,985	Coffee Springs	196
2,826	Coffeeville	250
2,204	Collinsville	957
6,103	Columbia	829
2,340	Columbiana	1,197
5,313	Cordova	1,565
5,204	Cottonwood	600
2,529	Courtland	454
2,173	Crossville	436
6,156	Cuba	557
2,918	Dadeville	2,025
3,103	Daphne	630
3,668	Daviston	124
2,331	Dayton	153
4,580	Dora	1,032
4,373	Dozier	399
3,146	East Brewton	1,340
2,304	Eclectic	606
6,221	Eden	329
4,115	Edwardsville	194
7,596	Elba	2,363
7,341	Elkmont	185
6,814	Boes	328
4,533	Eunola	113
3,314	Eutaw	1,895
2,875	Evergreen	2,216
2,357	Fairhope	1,845
	Falco	80
2,017	Falkville	567
783	Faunsdale	185
1,066	Five Points	778
1,098	Flomaton	837
425	Foley	864
266	Fort Deposit	1,351
611	Frisco City	994
920	Fruithurst	281
1,476	Fulton	707
369	Gainesville	283
818	Gantts Quarry	456
450	Gaylesville	183
296	Geiger	192
1,545	Georgiana	1,627
208	Glencoe	393
342	Glenwood	1,028
164	Goodwater	934
299	Gordo	327
500	Gordon	356
189	Goshen	2,034
335	Greensboro	730
468	Grove Hill	1,175
1,134	Guin	492
164	Hackleburg	232
1,691	Haleburg	2,427
178	Haleyville	1,002
	Hamilton	93
522	Hammondville	1,494
1,053	Hanceville	2,052
586	Hartford	1,684
2,124	Headland	667
1,708	Heflin	292
466	Helena	508
1,434	Hillsboro	260
501	Hobson City	226
975	Hodges	311
697	Holly Pond	894
1,131	Hollywood	1,486
146	Hurtsboro	
569	Irondale	

353 Jackson	2,039	1,828
427 Jemison	456	459
791 Kennedy	367	277
..... Kinston	343	388
1,189 Lafayette	2,138	2,119
659 Leighton	810	670
459 Lincoln	420	429
1,082 Linden	1,203	982
1,717 Lineville	1,300	1,329
867 Lipscomb	1,740	1,774
258 Lisman	545	521
..... Livingston	1,170	1,072
892 Lockhart	910	
926 Louisville	662	587
1,180 Luverne	2,243	1,874
1,830 McKenzie	504	396
410 Madison	455	431
359 Madrid	229	279
315 Malvern	190	207
542 Marion	2,382	2,141
1,549 Mentone	154	
582 Midland City	647	755
144 Midway	617	710
202 Millport	700	714
1,143 Monroeville	1,724	1,355
377 Montevallo	1,490	1,245
1,002 Mooresville	129	114
678 Moulton	752	639
206 Moundville	812	757
226 Muscle Shoals	1,113	719
2,523 Nauvoo	533	648
192 Newbern	388	389
362 New Brockton	878	727
..... Newton	616	661
1,721 Newville	578	528
2,007 North Johns	404	344
1,549 Notasulga	863	758
96 Oak Hill	159	
543 Oakman	897	927
264 Odenville	347	318
1,010 Oneonta	2,376	1,387
915 Orrville	416	646
791 Oxford	1,398	394
1,092 Paint Rock	282	497
1,021 Parrish	870	383
225 Pell City	900	400
766 Petrey	258	396
329 Phil Campbell	533	1,070
542 Pinckard	555	770
204 Pine Apple	455	749
121 Pine Hill	418	422
1,480 Pleasant Grove	1,066	1,662
..... Pollard	339	183
429 Ragland	1,070	1,783
996 Red Bay	1,560	
811 Reform	885	
299 Red Level	516	
367 Repton	365	
1,795 River Falls	413	
491 Riverside	135	
1,099 Robertsdale	779	
628 Rockford	394	
274 Rogersville	508	
2,115 Rutledge	289	
695 Samson	2,182	
..... Seale	289	
780 Searight	133	
1,419 Silverhill	270	
1,011 Slocumb	1,041	
1,231 Smith Hill	280	
549 Springville	460	
240 Steppville	415	
404 Stevenson	793	
247 Stroud	125	
224 Sulligent	1,287	
274 Summerdale	239	
884 Talladega Spgs.	150	
1,517 Tallassee	1,011	
		345
		2,000
		772
		637
		249
		1,869
		439
		759
		472
		1,108
		666
		815
		493
		206
		216
		345
		2,000
		772
		637
		249
		1,869
		439
		759
		472
		1,108
		666
		815
		493
		206
		216
		345
		2,000
		772
		637
		249
		1,869
		439
		759
		472
		1,108
		666
		815
		493
		206
		216
		345
		2,000
		772
		637
		249
		1,869
		439
		759
		472
		1,108
		666
		815
		493
		206
		216
		345
		2,000
		772
		637
		249
		1,869
		439
		759
		472
		1,108
		666
		815
		493
		206
		216
		345
		2,000
		772

May 19, 1941

## Movements In Color

The question of Birmingham's unassimilated suburbs gains additional light from this report of the Census Bureau that the city lost white population during the last decade. There was a decline of 1,483 in the number of white people in the city, the Census Bureau reports. All of the city's gain in population was among the Negro residents.

The obvious explanation for this is the migration of white residents to newer residential sections outside the city limits. This phenomenon is always to be found in growing cities in the South. The Negro clings to the areas closer in, while the white people move farther out.

The effect of this shift in Birmingham's population may be studied in various ways. The shift means a loss in voting strength, for one thing, since most of the voters are white. It means also a loss in the average wealth of those who remain residents of the city, because the Negro's average wealth is lower. It means that the cream of the city's population has a tendency to move to areas where they cannot vote on civic matters, such as school elections and bond issues.

And thus is presented another reason why all the city should be concerned in the future of these "escape" populations.



53-1941

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

# CENSUS SHOWS INCREASE IN STATE'S POPULATION

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

WASHINGTON, Jan 8—(AP)—Alabama's population increased 186,713 during the decade 1930-40, census statistics revealed Tuesday, with cities and towns growing faster than rural areas.

The state's population grew from 2,646,248 to 2,832,961 during the decade, Census Director William Lane Austin reported. This compared with 12.7 per cent between 1920 and 1930.

The population increase in urban areas—incorporated places of 2,000 or more—was 15 per cent as compared with 3.9 per cent in rural areas.

Urban residents accounted for 30.2 per cent of the state's population in 1940, as compared with 28.1 per cent in 1930. In 1940, residents of urban areas numbered 855,941 while the rural population totaled 1,977,020.

Fourteen cities had 10,000 or more population—which represented no change from 1930. All 14 of these cities increased between 1930 and 1940, with Gadsden showing the most rapid growth—53.8 per cent.

Of 48 counties which gained in population, Russell County's 30.7 per cent increase was the largest.

The first census in Alabama was taken in 1820, showing a population of 127,901. The present population represents a density of 55.5 inhabitants for each of the state's 51,078 square miles of land area.

The 1940 population of all Alabama cities and towns, reported by the Census Bureau, with the comparative 1930 figure, follows:

County or City—	1940	1930
The State	2,832,961	2,646,248
Urban	855,941	744,273
Rural	1,977,020	1,901,975
Pct. Urban	30.2	28.1
Counties		
Autauga	19,694	16,604
Baldwin	32,324	28,289
Barbour	32,722	32,425
Bibb	20,155	20,780
Blount	29,490	28,020
Bullock	19,810	20,016
Butler	32,447	30,195
Calhoun	63,319	55,611
Chambers	42,146	39,513
Cherokee	19,928	20,219
Chilton	27,955	24,579
Choctaw	20,195	20,513
Clarke	27,636	26,016
Clay	16,907	17,768
Cleburne	13,629	12,877
Coffee	31,987	32,556
Colbert	34,093	29,860
Conecuh	25,489	25,429
Coosa	13,460	12,460
Covington	42,417	41,356
Crenshaw	23,631	23,656
Cullman	47,343	41,051
Dale	22,685	23,175
Dallas	55,245	55,094
DeKalb	43,075	40,104

JAN 9 2019

1941

County or City—	1940	1930
Anniston	25,523	22,345
Bessemer	22,826	20,721
Birmingham	267,583	259,078
Decatur	16,604	15,593
Dothan	17,194	16,046
Fairfield	11,703	11,059
Florence	15,043	11,729
Gadsden	36,975	24,042
Huntsville	13,050	11,554
Mobile	78,720	68,202
Montgomery	78,084	66,079
Phenix City	15,351	13,862
Selma	19,834	18,012
Tuscaloosa	27,493	20,659
City Or Town	2,500 To 10,000	
Albertville	3,651	2,716
Alexander City	6,640	4,519
Andalusia	6,836	5,154
Athens	4,342	4,238
Atmore	3,200	3,035
Attalla	4,885	4,585
Auburn	4,652	2,800

## ALABAMA

Brewton	3,323	2,818
Carbon Hill	2,555	2,519
Clanton	3,982	1,347
Cullman	5,074	2,786
Demopolis	4,137	4,037
Enterprise	4,353	3,702
Eufaula	6,269	5,208
Fayette	2,668	2,109
Floral	2,999	2,560
Fort Payne	4,424	3,375
Geneva	2,803	1,593
Greenville	5,075	3,985
Guntersville	4,398	2,926
Hartselle	2,584	2,204
Homewood	7,307	6,103
Jacksonville	2,995	2,340
Jasper	6,847	5,313
Lanette	6,141	5,204
Leeds	2,910	2,529
Northport	3,187	2,173
Opelika	8,847	6,156
Opp	3,178	2,918
Ozark	3,601	3,103
Piedmont	4,019	3,668
Prattville	2,664	2,331
Priehard	6,084	4,580
Roanoke	4,168	4,373
Russellville	3,510	3,146
Scottsboro	2,834	2,304
Sheffield	7,933	6,221
Sylacauga	6,269	4,115
Talladega	9,298	7,596
Tarrant City	6,833	7,341
Troy	7,055	6,814
Tuscumbia	5,515	4,533
Tuskegee	3,937	3,314
Union Springs	3,107	2,875
Wetumpka	3,089	2,357
Less Than 2,500		
Abbeville	2,080	2,047
Akron	504	783
Aliceville	1,475	1,066
Altoona	995	1,098
Arab	640	425
Ardmore	381	266
Ariton	561	611
Ashford	1,224	920
Ashland	1,608	1,476
Ashville	385	369
Austinville	790	818
Autaugaville	456	450
Banks	252	296
Bay Minette	1,763	1,545
Bear Creek	242	208
Beatrice	410	342
Beaverton	231	164
Bellwood	285	299
Berry	639	500
Billingsley	183	189
Black	348	335
Blountsville	576	468
Blue Mountain	687	1,134
Blue Springs	167	164
Boaz	1,927	1,691
Boligee	241	178
Bon Air	371	Helena
Boston	591	522
Brantley	1,126	1,053
Brent	829	586
Bridgeport	2,031	2,124
Brighton	1,337	1,708
Brookside	714	466
Brundidge	1,909	1,434
Butler	670	501
Calera	1,092	975
Camden	909	697
Camp Hill	1,147	1,131
Cardiff	246	146
Carrollton	626	569
Carrville	468	353
Castleberry	334	427
Centerville	893	791
Centre	1,012	

Chapman	1,167	1,189
Cherokee	786	659
Childersburg	515	459
Citronelle	1,057	1,082
Clayton	1,813	1,717
Clio	841	867
Coffee Springs	196	258
Coffeeville	250	892
Collinsville	957	926
Columbia	829	1,180
Columbiana	1,197	1,830
Cordova	1,565	410
Cottonwood	600	359
Courtland	454	315
Crossville	436	542
Cuba	557	1,549
Dadeville	2,025	582
Daphne	630	144
Daviston	124	202
Dayton	153	1,143
Dora	1,032	377
Dozier	399	1,002
East Brewton	1,340	678
Eclectic	606	206
Eden	329	226
Edwardsville	194	2,523
Elba	2,363	192
Elkmont	185	362
Eoes	328	1,721
Eunola	113	2,007
Eutaw	1,895	1,549
Evergreen	2,216	96
Fairhope	1,845	543
Falco	80	264
Falkville	567	1,010
Faunsdale	185	915
Five Points	778	791
Flomaton	837	1,092
Foley	864	1,021
Fort Deposit	1,351	225
Frisco City	994	766
Fruithurst	281	329
Fulton	707	542
Gainesville	283	204
Gantt's Quarry	456	121
Gaylesville	183	1,480
Geiger	192	429
Georgiana	1,627	628
Glencoe	669	274
Glenwood	393	2,115
Goodwater	1,028	695
Gordo	934	780
Gordon	327	1,419
Goshen	356	1,011
Greensboro	2,034	1,231
Grove Hill	730	549
Guin	1,175	240
Hackleburg	492	404
Haleburg	232	247
Haleyville	2,427	224
Hamilton	1,002	884
Hammondville	93	1,517
Hanceville	650	1,828
Hartford	1,494	459
Headland	2,052	277
Heflin	1,684	388
Helena	667	2,119
Hillsboro	292	670
Hobson City	508	429
Hodges	260	982
Holly Pond	226	1,329
Hollywood	311	524
Hurtsboro	894	
Irondale	1,486	
Jackson	2,039	
Jemison	456	
Jennett	367	
Kinston	343	
Lafayette	2,138	
Leighton	810	
Lincoln	420	
Linden	1,203	
Lineville	1,300	

Lipscomb	1,740	1,774
Lisman	545	521
Livingston	1,170	1,072
Lockhart	910	
Louisville	662	587
Luverne	2,243	1,874
McKenzie	504	396
Madison	455	431
Madrid	229	279
Malvern	190	207
Marion	2,382	2,141
Mentone	154	
Midland City	647	755
Midway	617	710
Millport	700	714
Monroeville	1,724	1,355
Montevallo	1,490	1,245
Mooreville	129	114
Moulton	752	639
Moundville	812	757
Muscle Shoals	1,113	719
Nauvoo	533	648
Newbern	388	389
New Brockton	878	727
Newton	616	661
Newville	578	528
North Johns	404	344
Notasulga	863	758
Oak Hill	159	
Oakman	897	927
Odenville	347	318
Oneonta	2,376	1,387
Orrville	416	394
Oxford	1,398	1,205
Paint Rock	282	320
Parrish	870	987
Pell City	900	835
Petrey	253	168
Phil Campbell	533	472
Pinecard	555	633
Pine Apple	455	538
Pine Hill	418	433
Pleasant Grove	1,066	
Pollard	339	304
Ragland	1,070	981
Red Bay	1,560	1,297
Reform	885	898
Red Level	516	445
Repton	365	420
River Falls	413	556
Riverside	135	131
Robertsdale	779	678
Rockford	394	320
Rogersville	508	445
Rutledge	289	215
Samson	2,182	1,656
Seale	289	335
Searight	133	114
Silverhill	270	314
Slocumb	1,041	964
Smith Hill	280	240
Springville	460	437
Steppville	415	
Stevenson	793	733
Stroud	125	396
Sulligent	1,287	1,078
Summerdale	239	267
Talladega Spgs.	150	118
Tallassee	1,011	849
Thomaston	345	377
Thomasville	2,000	1,504
Thorsby	772	771
Town Creek	637	427
Trinity	249	208
Uniontown	1,869	1,424
Valley Head	439	430
Vernon	759	519
Vina	472	448
Vincent	1,108	1,192
Vredenburgh	668	815
Wadley	493	527
Walnut Grove	206	216
Warrior	1,008	646
Waterloo	524	497

Waverly	321	383
Webb	379	400
Wedowee	525	396
West Blocton	1,317	1,070
Wilsonville	749	770
Wilton	422	562
Winfield	1,662	1,254
Woodville	183	196
York	1,783	1,796



Birmingham, Ala.

### **Alabama's Population**

Although more Alabamians still live in rural sections than in towns and cities, there has been a sharp increase in the populations of communities of 2,000 or more during the last 10 years. The 1940 federal census shows the urban population has increased 15 per cent in comparison with an increase of 3.9 per cent in rural areas since 1930.

Alabama now has a population of 2,832,961. Ten years ago federal census figures showed the state's population at 2,646,248.

The largest percentage of increase in the population of any Alabama city is shown by Gadsden which today has a population of 36,975 as compared with 24,042 in 1930. This is an increase of 53.8 per cent. New defense developments at Gadsden doubtless will boost the city's population higher during the next 24 months.

Although no new Alabama town invaded the group of cities of more than 10,000 during the last 10 years, Talladega, with new population figures at 9,298, probably will be included in that group within the next 18 months. The construction of the smokeless powder and bagging plants in Talladega County is expected to increase the city's population considerably.

Of the 14 Alabama cities of 10,000 or more, three are in Jefferson County. They are Birmingham, with 267,583; Bessemer, 22,826, and Fairfield, 11,703. Birmingham's count, of course, does not include the great suburban population outside the corporate limits but within the immediate trading territory of our town.

Anniston, whose population increased by slightly more than 3,000 during the last 10 years to 25,523 in 1940, is another Alabama city whose population is increasing because of the new defense activity.

Forty-eight of Alabama's 67 counties showed population gains. Russell County led in the increase with 30 per cent higher figures over the 1930 census. Alabama's largest county, Jefferson, counted 459,930 heads in 1940 as against 431,493 in 1930. This increase of nearly 30,000, or most of it, might have been shown by Birmingham if the city had taken in some of the adjacent areas which many believe really belong in the city.



News  
Birmingham, Ala.  
**Farm-to-City Move  
Still Is On In Alabama  
Census Figures Show**

**Urban Population Rises  
To 855,941 During 1940  
Other States Tabulated**

Alabama's preponderantly rural population is still participating in the farm-to-city movement.

Census Bureau figures from Washington, quoted by the Associated Press, show the state's urban population increased from 744,273 in 1930 to 855,941 in 1940.

Not so great was the gain in rural population, which was 1,901,975 in 1930, as compared with 1,977,020 in 1940.

Surveying the nation as a whole, the Census Bureau said the depression slowed up America's gain in urban population, but failed to reverse the historic trend from farm to city.

Actually, the Census Bureau pointed out, the percentage of population living in urban territory increased from 56.2 in 1930 to 56.5 in 1940.

In the decade, the total population increase for the 48 states and District of Columbia was 8,894,229. Of this number, 5,468,879 were urban and 3,425,350 rural residents.

But bureau statisticians said the most significant facts were that while in the 1920-30 decade urban population increased six times as fast as rural citizenry, in the 1930-40 decade the urban gain of 7.9 per cent barely topped the rural increase of 6.4 per cent.

"The marked decline in the rate of urban growth," they said, "is attributable in large measure to the economic conditions of the past decade."

The slowing up was attributed to a smaller farm-to-city movement, a decline in the urban birth rate, and the virtual stoppage of immigration.

Rural population made its best showing not in the predominately rural Middle West and South but in the East and Far West. In the Middle West, for instance, rural population declined in "dust bowl" states where distressed farmers either moved to the city or to other states.

In New York, during the decade the urban population declined from 83.6 to 82.8 per cent, while in South Dakota the "city folks" increased from 18.9 to 24.6 per cent.

Rhode Island, as usual, was the most solidly urban state, with 91.6 per cent, and Mississippi the most

rural state with 80.2 per cent. The rural and urban population by states in 1940 and 1930 otherwise included.

	1940 Population		1930 Population	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
N. Y.	11,165,893	2,313,249	10,521,952	2,956,114
Md.	1,680,351	740,893	971,869	650,657
D. C.	663,091	1,333,098	785,567	1,636,314
Va.	391,675	1,567,683	491,564	1,237,701
W. Va.	334,292	2,597,118	809,817	2,360,129
N. C.	974,175	1,113,693	371,080	1,367,685
S. C.	466,111	2,619,915	897,492	2,013,314
Ga.	1,073,808	819,323	759,778	708,431
Fla.	1,945,791	1,888,625	896,538	1,720,618
Tenn.	1,027,264	1,750,914	398,850	1,670,971
Miss.	432,882	1,880,411	803,593	1,268,961
La.	980,139	1,880,411	803,593	1,268,961



53-1941

D.C.

Richmond, Va. News Leader

April 2, 1941

# **RACES IN WASHINGTON**

I am told that Washington, D. C., has as many Negro people as white people. Is this true?—Wise Guy, Richmond.

The census of 1940 has not yet been classified according to race. In 1930, the census showed the population of Washington to be 72.7 per cent. white; 27.1 per cent. Negro; 0.2 per cent. other races.



Pittsburgh Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Census Report Shows Excess Race Females Due To Male Mortality

MAR 1 1941

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—According to a preliminary report of the U. S. Census Bureau, based on an estimated total of the entire population figures for 1940, there are 13,455,988 non-white people in the United States, showing an increase of 967,682 over the 1930 returns.

The non-white population is composed of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and other races, constituting 10.2 per cent of the country's total population. This is the same ratio as the 1930 total. Negroes constitute more than 95 per cent of the non-white population.

The report further states that the Negro population has shown a predominance of females for the past 100 years. "This excess of females," the report continues, "may be cited as one of the causes for the failure of the Negro population to increase at a more rapid rate."

"A greater parity of sexes possibly would have caused an increase in the number of marriages and resulted in a more rapid increase in the population. Achievement of a decreased mortality rate, especially in the early years of life, for the Negro population would result in a better equality in the sex ratio. The present disparity results from the much greater mortality of the Negro male and not from an excess of female births."

Compared with the white population, the report shows, a larger proportion of young non-whites are faced with problems arising out of a lack of training, experience and job opportunities.

Boonerville, Miss. Independent  
January 9, 1941

The negroes in the United States constitute one-tenth of our population. The death rate among negroes is 15 per thousand average for the nation. For the whites 11.2 per cent. Seven hundred thousand negroes in the United States own their homes, 150,000 own their farms. It is said that at the time of emancipation 95% of the negroes were illiterate, but now only fifteen per cent.

Tuskegee News

Tuskegee, Alabama

## Cities Need Rural Youth Migration

THE migration of country youths to the city, widely regarded as a regrettable development, is a necessity if the cities are not to die out. The American city population will decline about 24 per cent each generation if the present birth and death rates continue, and if there is no migration in from rural area.

In contrast, the rural farm areas will increase about 36 per cent in each generation if the present birth and death rates continue and the rural non-farm areas, including villages and distant suburbs, will increase about 16 per cent. Unless birth trends are radically altered, future increases in city and town population will entirely depend on migration from rural regions, it is stated by the U. S. Bureau of Census. MAY - - 1941

Afro-american  
Baltimore, Maryland

## Urban Population Up During Past Decade

MAR 1 1941

The proportion of nonwhite population residing in urban areas increased from 43.2 per cent in 1930 to 47.9 per cent in 1940, according to preliminary figures just released by the Bureau of the Census.

At the same time, the nonwhite population residing in rural-non-farm areas declined from 17.3 per cent to 16.8 per cent and that of rural-farm areas decreased from 39.5 per cent to 35.2 per cent.

MAR 1 1941  
Based on Sample

These figures are based on tabulation of a five per cent cross-section of the 1940 population census returns, subject to change when the final statistics are available.

That migration from rural-farm areas was an important factor in the increase in nonwhite population in the other areas is evident from the fact that the nonwhite population declined by 3.9 per cent in rural-farm territory despite its large excess of births over deaths.

### White Groups Older

An examination of the age distribution of the population shows that the whites are considerably older on the average than the non-whites in each of the areas.

In all three instances, the white population had smaller proportions of young persons and larger proportions of old persons in 1940 than did the non-white population. MAR 1 1941

The white population had a greater proportion of males than the non-white population in all three types of areas. The deficiency of non-white males in urban areas was especially marked, there being only 90.1 non-white males for every 100 non-white females. In rural non-farm areas, there were 101.1 non-white males per 100 non-white females. In the rural farm areas, there were 104.8 non-white males for each 100 non-white females.

### Greater Female Migration

According to an analysis of the figures, non-white females appear to have had a net migration greater than that of the non-white males to both the rural non-farm

and urban areas from the rural farm areas.

This is suggested by the substantial decrease in the number of non-white males per 100 females between 1930 and 1940 in the urban and rural non-farm areas and the increase of the ratio of males to females in the rural farm areas.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel  
April 25, 1941

## NEGROES TREK NORTH; MORE MEN IN U. S.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, April 25— The Census Bureau reported Thursday that migration of Negroes from the South to the North increased during the last decade.

The white population of the South increased more rapidly than the non-white. In contrast, whites increased at a slower rate than non-whites in all other sections, except the Pacific Coast states.

According to preliminary tabulations, there were 65,486,112 women in the United States in 1940 and 66,183,163 men. Of the total number, 118,213,287 were white and 13,456,988 were non-white (largely Negro).

Afro-american  
Baltimore, Maryland  
(AFRO Bureau)

WASHINGTON

New York, with nearly a half million colored people, still leads the nation's big cities.

Chicago is second, Philadelphia, third; Washington, fourth; Baltimore, fifth, and Detroit a close sixth. Ten cities have a population of 100,000 colored people or more.

The new census figures are estimates based upon a preliminary tabulation of a 5 per cent cross-section of the 1940 totals.

### Increases Cited

In the last ten years, New York's colored population increased 137,000, Chicago's, 42,000; Philadelphia's, 29,000; Washington's, 57,000, and Baltimore's, 24,000.

Colored people are 6 per cent

of the total population in New York, 31 per cent in Norfolk, Richmond, and Charlotte, 28 per cent in Washington, 11 per cent in Newark, 19 per cent in Baltimore, 13 per cent in Philadelphia, 12 per cent in Wilmington, Del., 41 per cent in Memphis, and 3 per cent in Boston.

### Colored Lead Whites

Cities in the South as well as in the North attracted a larger population of colored than white migrants in the last ten years.

The figures cited here are for non-whites, which include all colored races.

Below is the estimated colored population in selected cities for 1940 compared with 1930.

City	1940	1930
New York	478,346	341,069
By Boroughs		
Bronx	25,068	13,435
Brooklyn	110,620	71,586
Manhattan	312,361	223,983
Queens	26,649	19,325
Richmond	3,648	2,740
Chicago	281,429	239,345
Philadelphia	251,965	222,155
Washington	189,318	132,888
Baltimore	166,567	142,706
Detroit	150,477	122,006
New Orleans	149,163	130,316
Memphis	121,003	99,107
Birmingham	108,456	96,608
Atlanta	104,154	90,118
Los Angeles	96,094	67,348
Cleveland	84,696	72,596
Pittsburgh	63,051	55,363
Richmond	61,278	53,055
Newark	46,202	39,717
Norfolk	46,799	44,187
Columbus, O.	35,251	32,936
Charlotte, N.C.	31,718	25,185
Boston	24,673	22,406
Buffalo	18,031	14,135
Wilm'gton, Del.	14,249	12,117
Jersey City	13,737	12,772
Camden, N.J.	12,791	11,408
Trenton, N.J.	9,160	8,108
Hartford, Conn.	6,976	6,604
N. Haven, Conn.	6,418	5,400



News  
Birmingham, Ala.

Urban Growth

Every new set of figures that comes out about the Alabama census of 1940 is an additional argument for reapportionment of the Legislature, since all show an aggravation of the misrepresentation that has been steadily growing since the Legislature first violated the law by refusing to make a reapportionment after the 1910 census.

The Census Bureau breakdown of the state's 1940 population into urban and rural shows that Alabama's cities and towns continued during the last decade to grow faster than rural areas. The urban population (the dividing line between urban and rural population being incorporated places of 2,000 or more) in 1940 was 30.2 per cent of the state's total, whereas in 1930 it was 28.1 per cent. The 1920 percentage was 21.7.

Alabama's urban population during the last decade increased 15 per cent while the rural population was increasing only 3.9 per cent, with the state increase being 7. There was a tendency, also, for the larger cities to grow faster than cities generally, for the 14 cities with more than 10,000 population in both decades increased 16.5 per cent.

This trend toward urbanization has been a prevailing characteristic of the state. In the 1900 census, which was used for the legislative apportionment in the 1901 constitution, only 11.9 per cent of the population was classed as urban. By 1910, the percentage had risen to 17.3.

Between 1900 and 1940, the urban population of Alabama increased 638,326, while the rural population increased only 365,938. Expressed in percentages, the urban population climbed 63 per cent and the rural population only 37 per cent.

Do these figures mean anything? If they do, they mean that if the people of Alabama are to be justly represented in the Legislature, if they are to enjoy that American privilege of taxation only with representation, then the Legislature must be reapportioned as the constitution directs.

The present apportionment discriminates against the cities and towns of Alabama. That discrimination becomes greater with each census. It will continue to become worse unless the Legislature obeys the plain mandate of the constitution.

There is another point worth remembering. This growth of the cities comes chiefly by migration from the rural areas. If peo-

ple continued to live where they were born, the rural population would increase faster than the city population. The birth rate in cities is lower than among rural families. Consequently if it were not for the consistent movement toward the cities, they would not gain.

The meaning of that is that the urban population of Alabama is largely rural in background. The cities of the state are populated for the most part by country people.

The city dwellers of the state who are 34.8 per cent were.

denied equal weight in the Legislature to a large extent are rural by birth and resent the implication that removal to the city makes them hostile to the best interests of all sections of the state.

This growth in the state's population is chiefly an increase in rural births, and the fact that most of the increase shows up in the cities does not justify the attitude that the cities are not interested in or concerned about the welfare of the farm population. The people of Alabama who move from the farms to the cities do not like to lose voting strength because of that move. Nor should they be compelled to do so by reason of politicians who shut their eyes to persistent population changes in the state.

GENERAL

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Waste

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation issued statements last week which indicate that the percentage of the Negro population in the South is declining. In every Southern state the

percentage has dropped markedly since 1900. In Alabama, 45.2 per cent of the population at the turn of the century were Negroes. Last year only

34.8 per cent were. The commission offered as reasons for the reduction of proportionate Negro populations in Southern states the much higher Negro death rate and continued Negro migration to other parts of the country.

The first cause is obviously one which all Southerners wish to see eliminated. It is a recognized fact that health and sanitation laxity for Negroes and Negro districts has a tremendous influence on health and sanitation conditions for the total population.

That the commission offers continued migration of Negroes to other parts of the country as one of the two most important causes of the declining percentage should be impressed on all Southern citizens. Here are persons who are leaving their native region because they obviously believe they can find more opportunity elsewhere. If opportunities do not exist for them in the South they cannot be blamed for leaving. If such opportunities are not here, then it is evident that they should be provided. Of course, much has been done in the past years to offer Negroes more diversified means of making a living and providing for themselves and their families. But what has been accomplished is small in comparison with what must be done yet. It is actually waste—if nothing more—to stand by and watch the manpower of the South dwindle yearly.

All citizens should be able to recognize the channel in which our efforts should be directed.



**The Commission For Interracial Co-Operation** has announced some interesting figures on the percentage of negroes in the population of the South, showing a decline from 36 per cent in 1880 to about 24 per cent in 1940. According to the 1940 figures, there is no state in the South where there is a larger proportion of negroes than whites, Mississippi being the last state to come over to the white side of the ledger, with a proportion of 49.5 per cent negroes in 1940. Negroes in Georgia declined from 47 per cent in 1880 to 34.7 per cent in 1940. Kentucky, with the smallest proportion of colored persons, has dropped from 16.5 per cent in 1880 to 7.5 per cent in 1940. According to the 1940 census, Mississippi still had the largest proportion of negroes, followed by South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Florida, Virginia and Arkansas the same, Tennessee, Texas, and Kentucky, in that order.

Daily World  
Atlanta, Georgia

## Politicians Can Not Capitalize On Old Bogie

### High Death Rate, Migration Factors In Status Shift

Politicians who capitalize the fear of Negro domination in the South will get no support from the 1940 census of those of previous years, according to a statement given to the press by R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. These records, according to the statement, show that the proportion of Negroes in the South's population is smaller now than it was a hundred years ago, and that in the

sixty years it has declined from 36 per cent in 1880 to approximately 24 per cent in 1940.

The same trend, it is pointed out, has been evident in nearly every Southern state. From 1840 to 1880 three states, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, had more Negroes than whites, but this is no longer true in any state. Louisiana crossed the line in 1900, South Carolina in 1930, and Mississippi in 1940.

#### TABLE SHOWS CHANGES

The following table shows the changes that have taken place state by state, since 1880:

#### PER CENT POPULATION

	1880	1900	1940
Alabama	47.5	45.2	34.8
Arkansas	26.3	28	24.8
Florida	47	43.7	27
Georgia	47	46.7	34.7
Kentucky	16.5	13.3	7.5
Louisiana	51.5	47.1	36
Mississippi	57.5	58.5	49.5
North Carolina	37.9	33	28.2
South Carolina	60.7	58.3	43
Tennessee	26.2	23.8	17.3
Texas	24.7	20.4	14.5
Virginia	41.8	35.6	24.8

Along with these general changes there has been a notable break-up also of local congestions of Negro population. In 1880 there were 300 "Black Belt" counties in which Negroes outnumbered whites, in 1930 there were only 189 such counties. There are two reasons, the statement says, why the white population has gained on the colored. These are a higher Negro death rate, and continued Negro migration to other parts of the country.

#### MIGRATION NOTED

During the 1920's, for example, while the Negro population of the South showed a net increase of 364,000 or 5 per cent, that of other sections of the country increased by more than a million, or 63 per cent.

The reason was that nearly a million Negroes went North during that decade.

One interesting result is the fact that the five cities now having the greatest Negro population are all north of the Mason-Dixon line—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Another result is the increasing importance of the Negro vote in national politics and in a number of states where a relatively small independent vote may shift the balance of power from one party to the other.

The 1940 census reports for the whole country a Negro population of about 12,800,000, which is 9.7 per cent of the total, or one in ten. In the first census, taken in 1790, Negroes numbered 757,208, which was 19.3 per cent of the total or approximately one in five.



# Census Breakdown Revealing

## Median Age For Whites Higher Than That of Race FEB 15 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The population of the country is gradually growing older, according to the preliminary reports of the United States Census Bureau. The census taken last year shows that there was a considerable increase between 1930 and 1940 in the number of people over 65 years of age.

The median age of the population increased to 28.9 years in 1940, as over 26.4 years in 1930. The median age of white persons (including Mexicans) was greater than that of non-white persons, 29.4 as compared with 25.2. In the last decade, the median age of the population increased by about 2.5 years.

A comparison of the figures for 1940 with those for 1930 and previous decades makes it apparent that the nation's population is steadily becoming older. Since 1820, the first date for which the age distribution is available for the entire population, the median age has risen continuously from 16.7 years to 28.9 years in 1940.

### 65 AND OVER

The number of persons 65 years of age and over increased materially between 1930 and 1940. In 1940 there were 8,956,206 persons in this age group, as compared with 6,633,805 in 1930; this represents an increase of 2,322,401 persons, or 35.0 percent, as contrasted with an increase of 7.2 percent in the total population. The increasing numerical importance of this age group in the population can be seen readily by computing the number of persons 65 years of age and over per 100 persons between the

ages of 20 and 64. In 1940 there were 12 such old persons to every 100 in the younger age group; in 1930, there were only 10.

The effect of this very rapid increase in the number of old persons are directly reflected in the current problems of old age assistance and insurance, and indirectly reflected in many other phases of the nation's life, including consumer purchasing patterns and problems of the labor force.

The gradual aging of the population is explained in large measure by the decreasing birth rate and improving mortality conditions. The decrease in the birth rate results in a diminution of the number of young persons. Thus, there were fewer persons under 5 years of age in 1940 than in 1930. The decrease in the number of children 5 to 9 years of age, between 1930 and 1940, was even greater. The small number of children in this age group in 1940 reflects the low birth rate of the worst depression years, 1930 to 1934.

### DEATH RATE DECREASE

The decrease in the death rate results in relatively more people living to older ages. Hence, the population become older on the average, on the one hand because of a decrease in the number of young persons resulting from a reduction in the birth rate, and, on the other hand, because of an increase in the number of old persons resulting from increasing longevity.

Another factor contributing to the rapid aging of the population during the past decade is to be found in changing trends in foreign immigration. Foreign immigrants have been predominantly younger persons, about 20 to 35 years of age. During the past ten years this supply of relatively young persons was cut off, while the older age groups were swelled by the survivors of previous waves of immigration.

### SEX DISTRIBUTION

There were 101.1 males for every 100 females in 1940, as compared with 102.5 men in 1930. Among the whites there were 101.5 men per 100 women as compared with 102.9 in 1930. Among the nonwhites, on the other hand, there was an excess of women, there being but 96.9 males for every 100 females in 1940, as compared with 99.1 in 1930.

To some extent this decrease in the ratio of male to females is attributable to the aging of the population and

to the cessation of foreign immigration. An older population has a smaller ratio of males to females than does a younger population because the mortality rates of males are higher than those of females.

### COLOR DISTRIBUTION

There were 118,213,287 white persons and 13,455,988 non-white persons in the United States in 1940. The corresponding figures in 1930 were 110,286,740 and 12,488,306.

The white population constituted 89.8 percent of the total population at both census periods. The percentage increase between 1930 and 1940 was thus practically the same for both color groups.

Times-Picayune  
New Orleans, La.

## U. S. Population to Dwindle 4 Per Cent Per Generation, Test Shows JAN 31 1941

(The Associated Press)  
Washington, Jan. 30.—The census bureau said today that if present trends continue the population of the United States will dwindle, rather than increase.

Calculations from sample figures of the 1940 census, the bureau said in a statement, indicate that, on the basis of present birth and death rates the population will decline 4 per cent per generation.

If trends in evidence in 1930 had continued, the bureau said, the nation would have increased its numbers at the rate of 11 per cent per generation, but some time during the 10 years major changes occurred in the birth and death rates.

Furthermore, the bureau said.  
Everett, Ala., Journal  
October 22, 1941

## Southern Negro Is Still Declining

Atlanta, Oct. 21 — The commission on Interracial Cooperation asserted Tuesday that "politicians who capitalize the fear of Negro domination of the South will get no support from the 1940 census." It shows a continued decline in Negro population per centage.

In a statement which named no individual politicians, the commission cited the census to show that the percentage of negroes in the south has declined steadily from 36 per

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise  
November 14, 1941

### NEGRO CENSUS DECLINE

That the percentage of negroes in the south has declined steadily from 36 per cent in 1880 to about 24 per cent in 1940 is revealed in the 1940 census, and while this is not surprising to those of us in the agricultural section of Georgia who have seen the lure of "high wages and short hours" tag negro laborers "up North", at the same time it shows very plainly that no longer may negro farm labor be counted upon in a dependable manner.

There will always be negroes in

the south who will do farm work, but with times and conditions changing, we may well expect a new order as far as the negro is concerned. Government injection into the farm program in the south has definitely made a change in crop management. No longer does a landlord give the negro his "due" at the end of the year—there are forms to be signed and certified, and landlord and tenant alike are affected.

Commenting on the Dixie negro census decline, the Commission of Interracial co-operation recently asserted that "politicians who capitalize the fear of negro domination will get no support from the 1940 census." As far as Southerners are concerned, there has never been any fear of negro domination in politics. The southern negro, born and bred with southern traditions about him accepts white supremacy in a manner befitting the better element of his race, and much credit is due the negro leaders whose co-operation kept down issues of a political nature. — Dawson News.

## Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia Race Population In U. S. MAR 8 1941 Given As 12,810,100

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—In a preliminary survey released by the bureau of the census from the department of commerce, the non-white population of the United States totaled 13,456,988 in the latest figures of the 1940 census.

In 1930 and 1940, the non-white population, composed of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and other non-white races, constituted 10.2 per cent of the country's population.

As Negroes in 1930 constituted 95.2 per cent of the non-white group, it is reasonable to expect the same proportion in the present census which would give the Negroes approximately 12,810,100 of the total population, with the rest of the non-whites totaling about 645,887.

that "if present birth and death rates continue, the nonwhite population of this country will, in the long run, increase at the rate of about 7 per cent per generation, while the white population (including the Mexicans) will decrease at the rate of about 5 per cent per generation."

The bureau indicated the calculations were made by complicated formulae which took into account not only birth and death rates, but also the average age of the population and its fertility.

The bureau announced Wednesday that from the same sampling process it had found that the 1940 percentage of white population was 89.8, exactly the same as 10 years ago.

cent in 1880 to about 24 in 1940.

The same trend, it was noted, has been evident in nearly every Southern state. Whereas from 1844 to 1880 three states, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, had more negroes than whites, this is no longer true of any state. Louisiana crossed the line in 1900, South Carolina in 1930, and Mississippi in 1940.



## Census Prognostications

THE U. S. Census Bureau does not confine its bulletins to startling facts gleaned from an exhaustive survey of just about everything in the U. S. A. It also deals out some startling predictions.

Its newest prognosis pertains to "future population growth in the United States by color and urban-rural residence as measured by the net reproduction rate." This forecast is still in its preliminary state but it is an interesting thing. For instance:

"The American urban (city or town) population will decline about 24 percent per generation if present birth and death rates continue and there is no migration in from rural areas. In contrast, the rural-farm areas will increase about 36 percent per generation if present fertility and portality conditions continue, and the rural-nonfarm areas will increase about 16 percent. Unless current fertility trends are radically altered, future increase in urban population will eventually be entirely dependent upon migration from rural regions."

In 1940, continues the bulletin, "the net reproduction rate for the United States as a whole was 96, indicating a potential decrease of 4 percent per generation. This is in contrast to a rate of 111 for 1930, which indicated a potential increase of 11 percent per generation on the assumption that the birth and death rates for that year had continued . . . . These conclusions are based on an analysis of the age composition of the population as disclosed by a preliminary tabulation of a five percent cross-section of the 1940 population returns . . . . Production rates were computed by the so-called 'indirect method' from the age structure of the population in 1940 and 1930. The number of births was estimated from the number of children under five years of age. Since these children were the survivors of births in 1935-39 and 1925-29, respectively, the reproduction rates do not strictly apply to the census dates."

Treating with the rates by color, the report said that "the net reproduction rates for whites, both rural and urban, fell significantly between 1930 and 1940, but the rates for the nonwhite population changed very little. The whites, including Mexicans, had a rate of only 95 in 1940, as compared with 111 in 1930, but the nonwhites—negroes, Chinese, Japanese, etc.—had a rate of 107 in 1940 as compared with 110 in 1930."

"The fact that the nonwhites have higher reproduction rates than the whites does not necessarily mean that they are actually increasing faster than the whites at the present time," it emphasizes. "The net reproduction rate indicates the increase that would occur if present birth and death rates for each age-group remained constant—and there is no assurance that

they will remain constant.

A layman may draw several fair conclusions from this census finding, and from other reports previously released. One of the most distinct conclusions is that we Americans must begin to reconcile ourselves to a condition when we cannot expect our towns to get "bigger and bigger," our institutions to get "larger and larger" in enrollment, and our business houses to sell "more and more," unless there is a gradual general rise in living standards as a whole. Mere increases in population will no longer be available to supply wider markets for more goods. There is one thing that can come about, however. Life for everybody can be made "better and better," although present trends toward engulfment in war do not connote such a condition at an early date.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
October 22, 1941

## SOUTHERN NEGRO STILL DWINDLING

### Population Percentage In Area Drops To 24 Per Cent Of Total

ALTANTA, Oct. 21 — (AP) — The Commission on Interracial Cooperation asserted Tuesday that "politicians who capitalize the fear of Negro domination in the South will get no support from the 1940 census" which shows a continued decline in Negro population percentage.

In a statement which named no individual politicians, the commission cited the census to show that the percentage of Negroes in the South has declined steadily from 36 per cent in 1880 to about 24 in 1940.

The same trend, it was noted, has been evident in nearly every Southern state. Whereas from 1840 to 1880 three states, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, had more Negroes than whites, this is no longer true of any state. Louisiana crossed the line in 1900, South Carolina in 1930, and Mississippi in 1940.

The following table shows the changes that have taken place, state by state, since 1880:

	1880	1900	1940
Alabama	47.5	45.2	34.8
Arkansas	26.3	28	24.8
Florida	47	43.7	27
Georgia	46.7	46.7	34.7
Kentucky	16.5	13.3	7.5
Louisiana	51.5	47.1	36
Mississippi	57.5	58.5	49.5
North Carolina	37.9	33	28.2
South Carolina	60.7	58.3	43
Tennessee	26.2	23.8	17.3
Texas	24.7	20.4	14.5
Virginia	41.8	35.6	24.8

There has also been a notable breakup of local congestions of Negro population. In 1880 there were 300 "Black Belt" counties in

which Negroes outnumbered whites, in 1930 only 189 such counties.

These changes, the statement says, are due to two causes: A much higher Negro death rate, and continued Negro migration to other parts of the country.

The five cities having the greatest Negro population all are north of the Mason-Dixon line—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

The 1940 census reports for the whole country a Negro population of approximately 12,800,000, or 9.7 per cent of the total, about one in ten. In the first census, taken in 1790, Negroes comprised 19.3 per cent of the total, or approximately one in five.

Dawson, Ga., News  
October 30, 1941

### T-DN Negro Census Decline

That the percentage of negroes in the south has declined steadily from 36 per cent in 1880 to about 24 per cent in 1940 is revealed in the 1940 census, and while this is not surprising to those of us in the agricultural section of Georgia who have seen the lure of "high wages and short hours" take negro laborers "up North," at the same it shows very plainly that no longer may negro farm labor be counted upon in a dependable manner.

There will always be negroes in the south who will do farm work, but with times and conditions changing, we may well expect a new order as far as the negro is concerned. Government injection into the farm program in the south has definitely made a change in crop management. No longer does a landlord give the negro his "due" at the end of the year—there are forms to be signed and certified, and landlord and tenant alike are affected.

Commenting on the Dixie negro census decline, the Commission of Interracial cooperation recently asserted that "politicians who capitalize the fear of negro domination will get no support from the 1940 census." As far as Southerners are concerned, there has never been any fear of negro domination in

politics. The southern negro, born and bred with southern traditions about him accepts white supremacy in a manner befitting the better element of his race, and much credit is due the negro leaders whose co-operation have kept down issues of a political nature.

Birmingham, Ala., News  
October 23, 1941

## The Shrinking Black Belt

The Census Bureau report on the 1940 population count shows that for the first time since the War Between the States there is not a state in the South with more Negroes than whites. Mississippi, the lone state to hold that status in 1930, now has a population 50.5 per cent white.

Approximately only one person out of each three in Alabama is Negro. The exact percentage is 34.8, a reduction of two points since 1930.

The 1940 census figures on county populations by color have not yet been published. It is expected, however, that there will be a considerable reduction in Black Belt counties since 1930, when there were 189 counties with more Negroes than whites.

In Alabama in 1930 there were 17 counties in which the Negro population predominated. These counties, and the percentages of Negro population, were: Lowndes, 85; Greene, 82; Bullock, 78; Sumter, 78; Wilcox, 77; Dallas, 74; Hale, 73; Marengo, 72; Perry, 72; Russell, 71; Barbour, 57; Autauga, 55; Choctaw, 54; Clarke, Monroe and Montgomery, 52 each; Lee, 51.

It would be surprising if some of these counties did not show a reversal of status with the 1940 figures. Lee County's 51 was a drop from 57 in 1920. Montgomery dropped in that decade from 59 to 52 and Monroe from 55 to 52. Practically all the so-called Black Belt counties of Alabama showed a decline in proportionate Negro population in the previous decade, and the assumption is that they showed a decline in the last one.

It is worth noting, incidentally, that while Alabama's famous Black Belt takes its name from the color of the soil, rather than from the fact that Negroes outnumber whites in its population, most of the counties in this state where Negroes are in the majority lie in that black-soil region.

This population tendency has many important implications for the nation. It has a bearing on many social and economic and political questions. Arguments over these questions, let us hope, can lose some of their heat and gain a bit in light by remembering the direction of this population movement.



# GREGORY

## Reviews Population Increases in Georgia from 1790 Through 1940

By C. E. GREGORY

GEORGIA'S GROWTH from a population standpoint is reviewed in a current publication of the Census Bureau and presents an interesting study.

There were only 82,548 inhabitants of Georgia at the time of the first census in 1790, although the Mississippi River was at that time the Georgia line and all the territory now embraced in Alabama and Mississippi was in Georgia.

(Think what might happen to higher education if Talmadge and Bilbo were still in the same state.)

During the next decade Georgia enjoyed its largest percentage of growth, although the territory of Mississippi had been cut off in 1798. The population increase by 1800 was 80,138, or 97.1 per cent. Increases ranged from 55.2 per cent in 1810 to 16.7 per cent in the decade between 1850 and 1860.

The population had grown to 1,057,286 in 1860, when the War Between the States started. As the result of war losses, migration and other causes, the growth of the state during the period between 1860 and 1870 was the smallest in previous history. The population gain in this era was only 126,823, or 12 per cent.

During the period between 1870 and 1880 there was a gain of 358,071, or 30.2 per cent. In 1880 the gain shown was 295,173 or 19.1 per cent, in 1900 it was 378,978 or 20.6 per cent, in 1910 it was 392,790 or 17.1 per cent and in 1920 it was 286,711 or 11 per cent.

### Almost Stood Still

During the period between 1920 and 1930 Georgia practically stood still from a population standpoint. The gain during that decade was just 12,674 inhabitants, or 0.4 per cent. The increase was from 2,895,832 in 1920 to 2,908,506 in 1930. This was the depression

## GEORGIA

era following the World War and the census of 1800. Atlanta didn't thousands of Georgians, especially start until 1850 but has been going Negroes, sought work in Northern strong ever since. Columbus had industrial fields.

3,114 people in 1840 and Macon

These Georgians, or others, had 3,927.

started back between 1930 and Albany started in 1860 with 1840, when the population gain 1,618; Athens in 1850 with 1,661; was 215,217 or 7.4 per cent. Atlanta in 1850 with 2,572; Bruns-

In 1790 the population of Georgia was 100 per cent rural, since 1860 with 1,649; Decatur in 1870 there was no incorporated town with 401; Gainesville in 1860 with of 2,500 population or more. 344; Griffin in 1860 with 2,855;

In 1800 there was one town of LaGrange in 1850 with 1,523 and 5,146 people and they represented Rome in 1860 with 4,010.

3.2 per cent of the total population. In 1860, when the war started, there were nine cities containing 75,466 people but the population of the state as a whole was still 92.9 per cent rural.

By 1880, there were 14 cities and towns with 145,090 people, representing 9.4 per cent of the population. It was about this time when the migration to the cities started.

In 1890, when there were 22 cities, the urban population had grown to 14 per cent. In 1900 it was 15.6 per cent, in 1910 it reached 20.6 per cent, in 1920 it was 25.1 per cent, and in 1930 it had grown to 30.8 per cent. During the latter period there was an actual decrease of 154,959 residents of rural sections while urban populations gained 167,633.

### Now 34 Per Cent Urban

By the 1940 census the 3,123,723 inhabitants of Georgia represented 1,073,808 urban residents, or 34.4 per cent, and 2,049,915 rural residents, or 65.6 per cent.

The urban population is supposedly made up of residents of incorporated places of 2,500 or more. However, there is included one militia district, Center Hill, in Fulton County, which has a population of more than 10,000 and a population density of more than 1,000 per square mile. This is cited in the census report as unusual.

There are now in Georgia 208 cities, including Atlanta, 369 towns and 13 villages, which give the country people a lot more places to go.

Savannah, with 5,146 inhabitants and Augusta with 2,215 were the only Georgia cities listed in

Jackson Miss. News  
December 12, 1941

# State Has Shift In Racial Balance For First Time

(MSCW — Special) — An interesting analysis of the population trend in Mississippi, including the act that the white inhabitants now outnumber the negroes of the state or the first time since negroes were introduced as slaves, has been made by Dr. Clyde Kohn, geographer, of the faculty of Mississippi State College for Women.

Using the 1940 statistics recently released by the Bureau of the Census in Washington, D. C., Dr. Kohn points out that there are now 1,063,327 white residents of the state and a negro population of 1,074,578, or a difference of 31,749.

Prior to 1940, Mississippi was the only state in the country with a predominance of negro inhabitants. However, the proportion of white people has been increasing gradually during the past several decades. In 1890 the white population represented only 42.3 per cent of the total population; in 1940, they constituted 50.7 per cent of the total.

There are still 23 counties in the state which have a population of more than 60 per cent or more negroes, most of them entirely or partly in the Mississippi Delta.

Three counties, Itawamba, Prentiss and Tishomingo have a high percentage of white residents, while the three counties with the lowest percentages of white population are Tunica, Issaquena and Noxubee.

Dr. Kohn believes that this change in the racial composition of Mississippi's population is attributable to three main factors. First of these is the industrialization of the state since 1930, with the consequent growth of urban centers, which has attracted out-of-state people and has checked the migration of native whites to other states. Next, there is the migration of negroes to large industrial centers, which has continued unabated in spite of slowing down during the depression. And last, there has been a slight natural increase of whites over negroes because of the higher death rate among negroes.

Unless there should be an abnormal migration to or from Mississippi, the white population of the state will continue to exceed the negro population, Dr. Kohn predicts, and important social changes will soon become apparent within the state.

## Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tennessee NEGROES IN MINORITY NOW IN MISSISSIPPI

DEC 2 1941  
First Time In 100 Years White  
Population Greatest

By GEORGE MORRIS

From The Commercial Appeal  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The 1940 census was the first in more than a hundred years to show that there were more white than negroes in Mississippi, the Bureau of Census announced Tuesday.

The margin of difference, however, was slight. The white population of the state was 50.7 and the negroes 49.2. Other races represented less than .1. Of the state 2,183,796 population, whites made up 1,063,327, negroes 1,074,587, and other races 2891.

### School Work Given

More than half the population of the state aged 25 or over, the Census Bureau report said, had completed at least seven years of school. The 1940 census also showed that the median age for the state was 23.8 years. This represents an increase of two years over the average for 1930.

The urban population increased 27.8 per cent between 1930 and 1940; the rural non-farm population increased 13.1 per cent and the rural farm population increased 2.9 per cent. The total rural population increased 4.8 per cent. The proportion of the total population living in urban areas thus increased from 16.9 per cent in 1930 to 19.8 in 1940.

### Area Increased

During the same period the proportion of nonfarm areas increased from 15.4 to 16.1 per cent, while the proportion in rural farm areas decreased from 67.7 to 64.1 per cent. The entire rural area, therefore, according to the Census Bureau, contained 80.2 per cent of the total population in 1940 as compared with 83.1 in 1930.

The report showed that no school year was completed by 6.6 per cent of the population; one to four years by 23.65; five to six years by 17.6; seven to eight years by 22; one to three years in high school by 12.7; four years by 8.6; one to three years in college by 4.3, and four years or more by three per cent.



Amsterdam News  
New York, N. Y.

### The 17th U. S. City

Reports of the 1940 United States just released by the bureau tell an interesting and significant story. New York now has a Negro population of 478,346 more people than reside in any of the seven states . . . Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Wyoming. There are only 16 U. S. cities that have a greater population.

Obviously most of these 478,346 people live in Harlem, and those who do not reside within its confines, spend a great part of their time and money in Harlem. Thus, Harlem has become a city within a city, and includes every possible facility for business, pleasure and recreation. It is as nearly self-sufficient as any community can be.

Harlem Negroes spend something like \$300,000,000 a year for food, clothing, rent, doctors' bill, insurance, entertainment and other necessities and luxuries of life. Most of this money is spent in Harlem; more of it would be spent here or will be spent here when the businessmen set into motion a plan to encourage business in Harlem."

The 478,346 Negroes in New York represent an increase of 137,179 over the figure of 341,069 in 1930. In considering the size of Harlem one not only gets some idea of its economic importance, but of its political importance as well. If the state of Delaware with less than 300,000 citizens is entitled to a governor, two United States senators, representatives, mayors, and other officials, it does seem that so vast a Negro population as that which makes its home in Harlem is entitled to a greater representation in the city, state and nation than it has. Harlem is still the largest concentrated area of the Negro population in the world, but that isn't all, it has. Harlem is still the largest continental political power of any community, a title that once belonged to the South Side of Chicago.

Harlem, wake up!

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald  
December 3, 1941

## Negro Population On County's Farms Decreases Sharply

### 35 Per Cent Slash In Five-Year Period Reported By Agent

The Negro farm population of Durham County decreased 35 per cent in the five years between 1935 and 1940, County Negro Farm Agent J. C. Hubbard reported yesterday to the County Commissioners.

In 1940 the Durham County Negro farm population was 334, compared with a figure of 515 in 1935, he said.

He suggested that Negroes in the county might do well to combine farming and work in industry and that some might do well to live in rural areas rather than in the city. He cited examples of where each of these two things has been done successfully in the county.

Briefly, Hubbard in a summary of the agricultural situation as it affects the Negroes, listed the following reasons for the decline in farm population:

First, industrial-mindedness of the area throughout the county.

Second, reduction in acreage of cotton and tobacco, the leading cash crops, brought about by cooperation with the AAA.

Third, low prices of farm products in the last few years, making low-income for farm families in competition with the wage earners under the wage-hour law.

Fourth, farms are small in acreage, rugged and rocky, making use of farm machinery improvements impracticable.

Fifth, Granville wilt has resulted in driving many tobacco farmers out of the Durham County section where it has hit in the last few years.

Sixth, lack of Negro agriculture workers in agencies created among farm people recently.

Seventh, the opportunity for work for wages in cities and on larger farms.

Eighth, the going out of cotton acreage. The census shows a drop in the county from 1,090 acres in 1935 to 150 in 1938.

Ninth, living conditions are inadequate because of lack of farm income.

Tenth, the drought and rumors

about the establishment of the army camp have resulted in farmers in the area of the three-county camp being slow to carry out the regular routine of farm practices.



53-1941

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier  
April 24, 1941

## As the Census Reveals

A preliminary estimate of the census bureau, published last Wednesday, places the white population of South Carolina, in 1940 at 1,083,766, and the negro population at 816,038, a total for both races of 1,899,804. In 1930, the whites numbered 944,040, and the negroes, 793,681. In that year the whites, for the first time in more than a century, had a majority and it was 150,359. The total population by that census was, 1,738,765.

Twenty years ago the whites were 818,538, the negroes were 864,719 and the total was 1,683,257. The negro majority was 46,181.

In 1910, when the whole population was 1,515,400, the whites were 679,161, and the negroes were 835,843.

The white people in the state now outnumber the negroes by 267,728. In thirty years, therefore, since 1910, the gain of white over negro population has been 424,410.

In the decade, 1920-1930, the negroes lost in population, 71,028. Between 1930 and 1940 they gained 22,347 and the white gain was 139,726.

The foregoing figures are not in all cases exact, some of the earlier census reports having placed separately a few hundred persons, as Indians and Chinese, neither of the white nor of the negro race. Note that the numbers mentioned in the Washington dispatch are "preliminary estimates" and therefore subject to minor corrections. The important fact is that the white people have made gains over the negroes by more than 100,000 in the last ten years, and that the state now has a white majority of approximately 268,000 in 1,900,000.

The negroes are slightly less than 43 per cent of the inhabitants of the state and the whites are slightly more than 57 per cent.

Between 1920 and 1930 was a great migration of negroes to Northern states, caused by the demand for labor in the North, in combination with the slump in the price of cotton in the autumn of 1920 and the general infestation of the South Carolina fields by the boll weevils in the following year.

In the last census decade the migration has evidently slowed down but it must have

been considerable or the negro increase would have been much more than 22,000.

Curtailment of crop acreages by federal government policies has been a factor in the migration. More and more, agriculture is confined to capable farmers cultivating the choicer lands. Negro tenants (not so many sharecroppers) have left their rented farms. The number of farmers, notwithstanding the increase in population, has been virtually stationary the last decade, showing a fractional decrease. In 1940 it was 915,597 and in 1930, 916,471.

In the ten years the textile and other industrial workers have not largely increased, and this is explained in part by unfriendly state legislation. Few factories have been built. The increase in white population, we surmise, has, for the most part, been absorbed in commercial pursuits. The populations of towns and cities have increased more than have those of the manufacturing villages.

The activities for national defense, which is, in part, militarization of the country, is sure to result in notable changes in population in the present decade, and no one would dare to predict them.

Millions of acres upon which a family can live and not suffer from cold, or hunger, remain in the state. The census figures reinforce the advice of The News and Courier, printed last Wednesday, that men now earning respectable wages buy parcels of land and build and own homes. South Carolina is the Comfortable State.

Greenville, S. C. Press  
May 5, 1941

## More Whites Are In State

### Constitute 57 Per Cent Total After Increase Of 14.8 Per Cent

South Carolina's white population, over a million for the first time in 1940 as compared with 54.3 per cent in the 1930 census. The shift in population to a larger increase of 14.8 per cent in the 1930-40 period while the non-whites in-

## SOUTH CAROLINA

creased by 2.7 per cent.

The state had 57 per cent whites in 1940 as compared with a larger majority for the whites is believed to be the result of the migration of many negroes to eastern and northern industrial centers.

South Carolina's total population increase was above the national rate, 7.2 per cent. The state showed a 9.3 per cent increase in the ten-year period. The total population in 1940 was 1,899,804, of which 816,038 were non-whites. In 1930, there were 794,716 non-whites. Of the non-whites, 396,137 were males while 419,901 were females in 1940.

The total white population, 1,083,766, was made up of 543,014 males and 540,752 females. Thus in the state as a whole, the females outnumbered the males by about 21,000. This means that there were 97.8 males for every 100 females—as compared with 96.3 males per 100 females in 1930. In the nation there are 101.1 males for every 100 females.

South Carolina had the lowest percentage of persons over 65 years of age of any state. Only 4.2 per cent of the state's population was above the age where social security payments begin, but this was a rise from the 3.3 percentage in 1930—which was lowest in that year. In the nation 6.8 per cent of the population was over 65; in three New England states, more than nine per cent of the population was over 65.

The South Carolina people 65 or over numbered 80,304. Maine, which had far less than half as many people as South Carolina (847,226), had almost as many people over 65 (79,885).

Nevertheless, there were in 1940 40.5 per cent more people over 65 than there were in 1930—while the population in the state increased only 9.3 per cent. In the nation at large the increase was 35 per cent: Florida, a resort state, showed an increase of 82.5 per cent in old people.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald  
July 14, 1941

## NEGRO FAMILIES DECLINE IN POLK

(Special to The Herald)

Tryon, N. C., July 13.—Negro farm families in Polk county are on the decrease, according to a recently completed farm survey.

Figures included in the survey show that negro farm families in the county have decreased 15.3 per cent, while the number of white farm families have shown a gain of 5.8 per cent. The survey shows that there are a total of 1,155 white families in the county and a total of 116 negro families.



53-1941

Danville, Va., Register  
April 2, 1941

# THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN THE FUTURE VIRGINIA

With approximately 670,000 Negroes, Virginia likely will continue another decade or two its rank as eighth among states according to total Negro inhabitants, but the steadily diminishing proportion of Negroes to whites is termed by the State Planning Board as the "most consistent and striking trend in the population of Virginia."

The very consistency of the trend means it must be taken into account in planning for the future of both races in every section of the state. Intelligent planning, however, must depend upon a breakdown of population ratios between races in particular communities so as to indicate whether the loss is occurring evenly over that portion of the state where Negroes form 20 per cent or more of the total population; whether the exodus is chiefly in Tidewater where several counties have 50 or more per cent Negroes; or whether the proportion is decreasing in sections where Negroes form a negligible percentage of the populace.

With our dual system of schools, churches and other agencies serving the needs of a bi-racial civilization, a change in ratio continuing over a long period will create dislocations of tremendous import. The trend apparently is here to stay. The heavy Negro population is a survival of slavery and of the agricultural and economic systems that survived the abolition of slavery. Changes in the agriculture and general economy of Virginia have decreased demand for Negroes, while at the same time, more favorable standards, from the Negro's viewpoint, have enticed many thousands to the large cities of the East and West. The exodus was curtailed temporarily during the height of the depression but is expected to be in full swing again as employment opportunities increase for Negroes.

The Negro's place in the future of Virginia is receiving more study at the present time than ever before was accorded his status. The race is restless; its members are struggling to raise their standards of living and their economic level, and these efforts naturally give rise to occasional frictions, irritating alike to both whites and Negroes. What the future of the Negro in the South, and in Virginia in particular, will be, depends a great extent upon the calm and wise planning of both white and Negro leaders. Some friends of the Negro race feel that

## VIRGINIA

certain of their leaders are guiding them down a dead-end alley blocked by too many demands for various forms of equality.

An example of one type of demand which whites claim hurts the Negro's cause was the insistence upon opening the Army Air Corps to Negro youth and then, after a special flight squadron, to be commanded and composed by Negro officers and Negro enlisted personnel as ground crews and mechanics, had been allocated to the race, certain of the Negro leaders expressed displeasure at what they termed a Jim Crow Air Corps. What they wanted was not a squadron of their own, but the mixing of Negroes into the already established squadrons of the Air Corps.

The plight of the Negro and his efforts to improve his status in all relations of life deserve the sympathetic co-operation of thinking people. He is making definite progress in bettering the health of his race, in the provision of broader educational opportunities for his children, and in the development of a higher standard of living based on increased personal earnings. The cumulative gains in these fields accrue to benefit the state as well as the race, a fact recognized by those whites who have seen fit to give the Negro a lift up the ladder out of the depths. So long as their aspirations and objectives are sound, the race will find white people willing to encourage their progress. This assistance should not be jeopardized by impractical issues such as was raised in connection with the Air Corps squadron allotted them.

Washington Post  
Washington, D. C.

# Va. Population Study Shows Large Migration of Colored

APR 1 1941 By the Associated Press

Charlottesville, Va., March 31.—Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, director of the State planning board's population study, termed today the decline in the proportion of colored persons in the State as one of the "most consistent and striking trends in the population of Virginia." "This proportion dropped, during the half century 1880-1930 from 42 per cent to 27 per cent of the total population of the State," he wrote in the University of Virginia News Letter. Estimates based on a 5 per cent sample of the census records for persons 14 years of age and over indicate that the final 1940 figure will be in the neighborhood of 25 per cent.

"On the other hand the absolute number of colored persons in the State has varied only slightly, increasing gradually from about 635,000 in 1880 to 90,000 in 1920, and then declining to 650,000 during the twenties. A part of this loss has been regained since 1930, and the final census figure for 1940 probably will be near 670,000."

Dr. Thompson said this meant that all of the natural increase in the Negro population has been lost through migration, while the white population stayed within the State to such an extent that its number has more than doubled in the same period.

The population study is being made by the planning board with the help of a general education board grant, covering also studies in industrial development through the University of Virginia and in land use through the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.